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APRIL 2, 1890.



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"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—Luther W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for the various diseases common to the spring time, and also as a tonic for the system. I find it to be very efficacious, and think that every one who is troubled with impurities of the blood should try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am sure it has no equal as a blood-purifier."—C. E. Jaquith, Nashua, N. H.

"Every spring for the last nine years I have been in the habit of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I can truly say that I never used any medicine that did me so much good. I am convinced that it is the best medicine of the kind in the market, and recommend it to all who are in need of a reliable and effective blood-purifier."—J. A. Shepard, Proprietor of "Shepard's Paragon Varnish," 246 Pearl St., New York City.

"My wife always uses Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and with wonderfully good results."—J. L. Minty, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, as a spring medicine and purifier of the blood, and would not willingly be without it."—Mrs. S. H. Pray, E. Boston, Mass.

"I have received wonderful benefit from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and is the best spring medicine I know of."—Mrs. H. W. Hardy, Roxbury, Mass.

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Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1890.

No. 14.

HELPS BY THE WAY.

BY NELLIE M. RICHARDSON.

As the days pass swiftly onward,
One by one,
Leaving all you've hoped and planned for
Still undone ;
As you see the shadows gather
Thick before your hurrying feet,
And the way seems very lonesome,
And the path grows very steep,—

Courage, friend, be not disheartened :
Lend a hand !
And the faltering brother near you
Help to stand !
Just a little heavier, maybe,
Than your own,
Is the load which he is bearing
All alone.

Yes the days are passing swiftly,
But we may
Find a ray of light to cheer us
On our way.
As we journey up the hillside,

Shadows come, but need not stay,
If we look for gleams of sunshine
When the cloud has passed away.

Ah, friends, life is not so dreary
After all !
'Tis the way we do our duties
Makes them small.
Grand and glorious could the humblest
Life-work be.
If we only tried to do it
Worthily.

Use your time, but do not waste it :
Moments fly.
You will find a time for resting
By and by.
While so many hearts are breaking,
While so many homes are sad,
Happy we should be, if only
We can make one poor heart glad

Boatman, on Life's uncertain sea,
Wait not for wind or tide ;
Row, till thy gallant boat with thee
Safe into port shall glide.

For The Maryland Farmer.

ENSILAGE.

Editor of Maryland Farmer,

Dear Sir:—

As the editor of the *American Farmer* has refused to insert the following, even for pay, which corrects an error made by Mr. Massey, of the N. C. college, regarding the feeding qualities of sour ensilage and published in his paper, I must ask the favor of you to publish it, as some of our farmers may be misled by the statement.

Editor American Farmer:—I did not at present intend to say any more on the ensilage question; but a duty to your readers demands a correction of the statement made by Prof. Massey that Mr. Grant fed his work mules on ensilage *alone* and they thrived on it. Not being convinced that such a statement could be correct, as I did not realize that mules could live on vegetable matter deprived of its albuminoids, sugar and starch, as I found Mr. Massey's to be, leaving a mass of cellulose saturated with acetic acid. I wrote to Mr. Grant, of Goldsboro, N. C., to know if the statement was true. I give his answer verbatim:

"I only feed ensilage once each day, and then with ground feed with it."

So much for mules living and working on ensilage alone.

If I had any notion of following Mr. M.'s advice to build a silo, a recent letter from Sir J. B. Lawes would change my views. He states, after a fair trial, weighing every pound that went in and came out, that he has no further use for his 400 ton silos, and did not deem the matter worth the publishing of a special paper; but the result can be found in the transactions of the Royal Society of London—

adding that practical farmers of England never took warmly to the silos.

The agricultural population of the civilized world will be glad to learn that Sir J. B. Lawes has handed over his experimental farms, laboratory, etc., to trustees, with ample funds to continue his experiments and to get them fully under way during his life, and I have great hopes that it will prove of incalculable value to mankind.

I am most happy in making another quotation from his letter as written:

"The French chemists seem to think that all soils and all plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere."

I will add that twenty years of experiments have long since convinced me that a supply of nitrogen comes from an unknown source, without paying \$380. a ton for it, as valued by the last report of the Pennsylvania station, conducted by Prof. Frear. Upon this value of nitrogen the worth of fertilizers in the market is determined.

With the correction of another error of Mr. Massey, I close my controversy with him:

He stated that a large portion of the best milk furnished in Baltimore came from ensilage fed cows.

Finding as a general thing that the milk of Baltimore was good, and in most cases (as far as I have gone) nearly up to the high standard, my inquiries have been as to the feed used by dairymen. I am glad to say that very little of the milk supply of Baltimore comes from ensilage fed cows, if human testimony can be relied upon.—One of the oldest and most prominent managers of a milk dairy in Baltimore informs me that out of twenty-eight milk senders to his dairy he has not one feeding ensilage, and will not have it if he knows it. He has found it poor stuff. The poorest and worst tasted milk I found was from

a dairy using ensilage. Observing a change in it, I enquired of the driver if they were using ensilage as largely as ever? He replied, they were only using it three times a week. The lowest grade milk I found, came from this quarter, and I know the sender of it to be a high-toned, correct gentleman, who would be no hand to any fraud; yet the sample came direct from head quarters.

Finding so much good milk in the city, made from natural feed—such as hay, corn chop and mill feed—and having it on hand, and not disposed to waste it, I have been drinking it, dispensing with coffee.—The result is plainly seen by my friends. Ten pounds of new flesh on the body, especially the stomach, will tell; and this gained in six weeks! It shows the importance of good milk for the hospital and the nursery. Whisky and beer are nowhere.

A. P. SHARP.

Baltimore, Md.

SEEING MOTHER.

A lady was riding one day in her carriage, among the mountains, when they came upon an old woman, with a funny little hood on her head and a staff in her hand, walking all alone. She was neat and clean, and her skin was soft and delicate, but her back was bent and she was barefoot.

The lady saw she was shoeless and stopped the carriage. "Here is some money," said the lady in a tender tone.

"What for?" said the woman looking up pleasantly.

"To buy shoes for your feet. Do you not want a pair of shoes?"

The woman laughed a little low laugh, which seemed to come from a heart filled with simple, happy thoughts.

"I s'pose I do," said the woman, "but

I didn't think of anybody's giving them to me."

"Take this bill, please, and buy you a pair," said the lady.

"God bless and reward you!" answered the woman heartily.

The carriage drove on, and the lady sank back on her seat with tears in her eyes.—"Oh," said she, "I thought I saw my own mother in that dear old lady. She had just such a sweet face and pleasant voice. You don't know how I felt when I thought of my mother, old and feeble, walking with bare feet over this rough, rocky road."

If we all saw fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, in the poor, the cold, and the hungry, what a world this soon would be.—*Child's World*.

TALL TREES.

A recent discussion about the height of trees in the forests of Victoria, Australia, brings from the government botanist the statement that he has seen one five hundred and twenty five feet high. The Chief Inspector of Forests measured a fallen one that was 485 feet high.

SOLID SILVER SPOONS—FREE.

The firm who make the above offer in another part of our paper are perfectly reliable and the premium box which they send out contains not only all the Sweet Home Soap and fine Toilet Soaps and the list of miscellaneous articles contained in the advertisement but also a set of Solid Silver Spoons. Subscribers who write to them are perfectly safe in sending \$6 dollars with the order, and this is the quickest and best way (on account of the extra present that is given for cash) to get goods from Messrs. J.D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. who certainly exhibit an enterprize and liberality in their desire to introduce their Soaps which is almost unheard of.

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GOVERNMENT PAUPERISM.

"The wrongs of the day are not to be righted by exchanging individual effort for government pauperism."—*Springfield Farm and Home.*

And yet, my brother, government is urged on to increase its personal paupers from \$96,000,000 now paid, to about \$400,000,000, a year. See Carlisle's statistics which have not been disputed. Do you uphold this intolerable burden, a large part of which the farmer is undoubtedly bearing?

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The issue of fractional currency by the government would be a convenience to the great body of our people who do not live

in cities or large towns. The entire farming community need it whenever they order by mail the hundreds of things which belong to their prosperity and comfort. Seeds plants, farm implements, household articles, must be bought generally by orders through the mail and postage stamps for the fractions of a dollar are an abomination, especially in damp weather.

We know the trouble of using stamps for sometimes they accumulate by the hundreds, and come to us a sticky mass of soiled paper which must be thrown into water to soak apart. But this is the best the government will give us and we are forced to accept them. The people must speak.

A NOVEL MANURE.

About 20 tons of Sacred Cats have just been received in England from the Cat Cemeteries of Egypt. About 180,000 embalmed cat-gods, bought in Egypt at \$18. a ton, now to be made useful as fertilizer and duly eaten in vegetables and fruit by our English Cousins.

SALE.

The Rural New Yorker has been sold—valued at \$100,000. The "old and reliable" Maryland Farmer will be sold to the first party who wants it more than we do and has the capital to put into it. We don't expect a hundred thousand for it.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

Oh, how cheap!

Street & Smith, publishers of the New York Weekly, authorize us to offer to our subscribers who pay one year in advance,

or, who send us one new subscriber—sending \$3 in addition—\$4 in all—3 months of the New York Weekly and Webster's large Dictionary, 8 by 10½ by 4 inches, weight 9 pounds. Every reader of this should have a copy of this Dictionary, the regular price of which is \$12.00. A great opportunity. Address Maryland Farmer.

Beecham's Pills cure sick-headache.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, Etc.

We have taken up Harper's Magazine for April and enjoyed it thoroughly, both as to its letter press and illustrations. It is an exceedingly interesting number and meets the popular fancy.

All of Harper's periodicals, the Young People, the Bazaar, the Weekly and the Monthly are models, and we would be pleased to see them influencing the thousands of homes which this magazine of ours reaches.

Advance Thought, the latest and most sprightly publication of "Brick" Pomeroy, seems to be winning very many subscribers in all parts of our Country. Such a paper at \$1.00 a year should have hosts of readers. Sample copies free. Address, 234 Broadway, New York.

"Brick" Pomeroy's Journal of Life is a readable book as well as an intensely entertaining one. It contains 250 large pages of reading and sells for 50cts. in paper cover. Address Advance Thought Co. 234 Broadway, New York.

A Farm of 60 acres, 18m by RR or pike from Baltimore in Baltimore county. All things necessary for a delightful home.—Plenty of fruit, a very desirable stream, the land in prime order for immediate work, good buildings, etc., will also sell stock, implements, &c. Only \$125 an acre.

Address the Maryland Farmer.

Points in Churning.

The chief obstacle in butter coming is frequently caused by allowing the cream to remain in a room of changing temperature, ranging from freezing up to blood heat, as is sometimes the case while it is awaiting the churning. The cream should be kept at a cool and uniform but not freezing temperature, and should not be kept long enough to become bitter. When ready to churn warm it up to a temperature of about 65 degs. until it becomes pleasantly acid. Churn at a temperature of about 60 degs., and don't add fresh cream to that which is slightly acid just as you begin to churn. In that case the acid of the old cream will not affect the new quickly enough for each to churn in the same time, consequently a good deal of butter will be lost in the buttermilk.

Milk and cream very easily contract unpleasant odors which will affect their flavor, and for this reason the greatest care should be observed to keep the milk room clean and sweet, and use it only for dairy purposes. Stop churning as soon as the butter is released and appears like grains of wheat. To continue longer is to injure the texture of the grains and give the butter a soft and greasy appearance.

A Sheep's Stomach.

A writer in Farmer's Review says that "a sheep's stomach is not an economical place to melt snow"—a truism that is well worthy of consideration. Sheep do not, as a rule, require much drinking water when they are well supplied with roots, but unless these are to be had the sheep should have access to fresh water or they will eat snow. If they do so a great deal of extra food will be necessary to keep up sufficient combustion to melt the snow and maintain healthy circulation. Arguing in the same way, it is apparent that ice cold water would have the same effect as snow in the sheep's stomach.

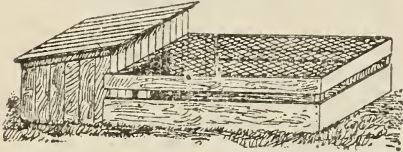
Consider how easily you can get Webster's Mammoth Dictionary—why not have one?

**For a DISORDERED LIVER
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.**

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

How Inclosed Runs for Chicks May Be Cheaply Constructed.

When a hen comes off with a brood of chicks a good plan is to place her and the youngsters in a tight, warm, dry, rat proof coop. It is also wise to inclose in front of the coop a run the width of the same and five or six feet long. Such a



CHICKEN COOP AND RUN.

run may be cheaply made as follows: Take two twelve inch boards, six feet long, and one twelve inch board the length and width of coop, and nail to ends of longer planks; then three six inch boards, cut in same lengths, and nailed together same as the twelve inch ones. Fasten the narrow board frame on top of the twelve inch board frame by nailing three inch strips upright at or near the corners and open end, leaving space of three inches between the twelve inch and six inch frames. Then stretch wire netting across the top of frame and the run is complete.

The run is not fastened to the coop by nails or otherwise, but is made to slide up and fit to front of coop, and may be removed in a second's time to clean out the coop. Let the bottom boards set on the ground so that the young chicks cannot get out of the run nor the other chicks get into it. Twenty or thirty of these coops and runs can be placed on a small space of ground, and the chicks get nothing to eat or drink that is not good for them; one brood does not get mixed with others, thereby causing quarreling and fighting among the mother hens and death of many chicks. A large number of broods can be handled with half the time and trouble, and in case of sudden rain and storms the entire lot are where they can step into the coop and keep dry and warm. Besides, the hens, when thus confined, are not continually on the go hunting food for their chicks, thus fatiguing and tiring out the little fellows and causing them to get chilled because not frequently hovered. Half the young chicks die from congestion caused from becoming chilled. The Texas correspondent who originally de-

scribed the foregoing in *Southern Fancier* makes his coops about two and one-half feet square and shaped as shown in the illustration. This gives ample room and renders the coops light enough to conveniently handle.

Important to Silk Growers.

The secretary of agriculture at Washington has received from Europe a consignment of choice silk worm eggs which he will distribute gratuitously to all who desire to raise silk worms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the sericultural season opens. For three seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk growers at an average price of ninety cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue the experiments now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All, therefore, who seek a market for their cocoons, or who wish silk worm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry, can obtain the same, free of charge, upon application to Mr. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Curious Honey Package.

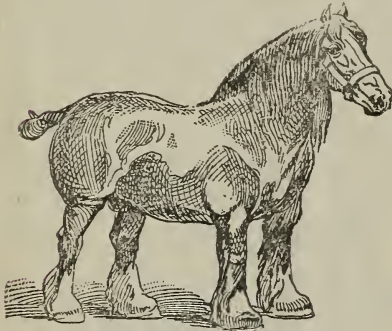
A Michigan correspondent in *American Bee Journal* describes a novel package containing honey, which may be sold at fairs and elsewhere at from five to ten cents each. He says: "It will be seen that a needle is large enough to make a hole at the small end of the egg shell, and the hole in the other end will need to be as large as a small pea. By running the needle in only far enough to break the inside skin of the egg the contents can be blown out with the pressure of one's breath. When the shells are empty I fill them by means of a glass syringe, and have to be careful not to get any honey on the edge of the shell, or it would prevent the mixture of rosin and beeswax from sticking. The heat of the warm preparation needs to be counteracted in some way, as it causes a little expansion, which would force the honey out through the hot wax."

A pig born with a weak constitution is a poor piece of property in these days of cheap pork.

We keep no stock; but the purchasing agency secures inside prices on everything you need—try us.

Vulcan 4145.

This grand Shire stallion won the championship of the Shire Horse show for his owner in the spring, and we have very great pleasure in giving his portrait, the one we use being that given in the official report on the show issued by the Shire Horse society. Vulcan 4145 was bred by Mr. John Whitehead, of Medley hall, Kirkham, Lancashire, from whom he was purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere. He is by Cardinal 2407, out of Jessie (Vol. II, S. H. S. B., page 186), by Sir Colin 2022. He is a black 6-year-old, and at the Shire Horse show, in the spring, visitors hardly knew which to admire most, his gay style and carriage,



THE STALLION VULCAN.

or "his splendid feet, pasterns, flat bone and silky hair," as one writer put it at the time. His massive frame, good legs and symmetrical form give him the appearance of a perfect model of what a good sire should be.—Agricultural Press.

Notes and Comments.

A North Carolinian tells that charcoal or charcoal dust is the very best thing known in that part of the country in which to pack sweet potatoes for winter keeping.

The story is told of a market gardener near Chicago who makes a business of growing and shipping squashes to the New England markets. He has this year thirty acres of his own growing, and he usually buys hundreds of tons of other growers. The stock is stored until January or February before shipping begins. A selling price of \$35 to \$40 per ton is said to pay well, though as high as \$80 has been received.

Blanket the bulb beds with leaves or litter, if this has not already been done.

A prejudice has been created against the Arab horse, says an English writer, simply because with very few exceptions inferior specimens reach this country. Really good ones worthy of the name are almost as scarce here as feathers on a frog's back. The Russians, Italians and French buyers will give prices in the desert such as our people never dream of.

Leadville consumes more milk per capita of its people than does any other city in America. The lacteal fluid is considered an antidote for the arsenic poison in the atmosphere.

The first car load of figs ever raised and shipped to market in the United States left Fresno, Cal., recently for Chicago. The figs are of the White Smyrna variety, were shipped by Maj. M. Denicke, and were the product of his ranch, about twelve miles east of Fresno.

The only reliable way to get pure hog's lard for domestic use is to buy it in leaf and have it rendered in one's own kitchen.

Grafting Different Species.

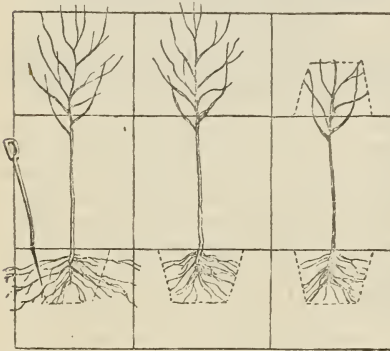
Barry, who is standard authority on the subject, says: One species is frequently grafted with success on another by which certain important modifications are wrought upon both the size and fruitfulness of trees and the quality of the fruits. Thus we can graft in many cases with beneficial results the peach and apricot on the plum, the pear on the quince, strong growing species and varieties on weaker ones, and vice versa. There must, however, be a close alliance between the stock and the graft. We cannot graft an apple on a peach, nor a cherry on a pear, but the individuals of a naturally allied group may, with more or less success, be worked upon one another. Scions are usually cut in the fall or winter and should be kept dormant until used, but not in a place so dry as to shrivel the bark. They are sometimes cut from the trees at the time they are needed, but in such cases it is best they should not be as forward as the stalks. In grafting, the inner barks of the scions and stalks must come into close contact, and the operation should be performed in early spring, before there is a rapid movement of the sap.

Any article costing four dollars, will be sent to you on receipt of eight subscribers at one dollar each

TREE PLANTING.

How to Secure a Proper Balance Between Root and Top.

In transplanting young trees, try and get a good proportion of roots. Be sure and prune so as to secure a proper balance between root and top. The right and wrong idea regarding balance of parts can hardly be better illustrated than in the cut here presented from Popular Gardening. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)



BEFORE DIGGING. AFTER DIGGING. PRUNED.

The first figure is that of a vigorous young nursery tree before digging, showing the numerous strong roots reaching some feet out. Careful examinations have shown that the roots of a young tree fully equal or exceed in extent the branches of the top. It is impossible to preserve all these roots in digging, especially after the tree is a year and upwards old.

The usual practice is to thrust the digger into the earth about as the engraving shows, and the larger part of the finer roots, too delicate really to handle, stay back. Thus the tree's balance in root and top is broken at the nursery; it reaches the planter in the top heavy condition of Fig. 2. Plant it thus, as so generally is done, and the root is not possibly equal to the task of supporting its entire top. The tree is out of balance.

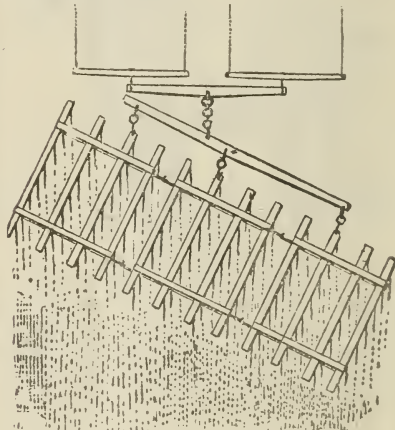
Fig. 3 shows the same tree handled for restoring the balance lost in digging, through pruning away enough of the top to correspond with the loss of the roots. This is the course that all planters should follow. Remember that the soil needs thorough cultivation and enriching for trees as well as for corn.

SMOOTHING HARROW.

Corn Marker.

The smoothing, or slant tooth harrow, consists essentially of numerous small teeth slanting backwards, cutting down, slicing and grinding the clods of earth, or the scattered lumps of manure. The teeth may be set in any frame which chances to be convenient; the annexed figure, however, is as useful as any.

It is in three portions, so as to bend and fit uneven ground. Each portion consists of four bars of tough wood, 4 feet long and 2 by 2½ inches; and these bars are ten inches apart from center to center. The teeth are round, made of steel, and about eight inches long, slanting backwards about 40 degs. from vertical. There are twenty-eight teeth in each section, or eighty-four in the whole

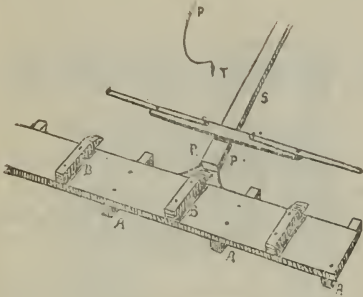


A GOOD SMOOTHING HARROW.

harrow. Any other number may be used as desired. The patent has long since expired, and any manufacturer may use them or offer them for sale. The principal uses of this harrow are in covering grass seed, harrowing wheat in spring, harrowing corn broadcast while young, pulverizing spread manure, mellowing inverted sod, etc.

There are many forms of corn markers, all of which answer the purpose more or less perfectly. Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing, tells how to make a simple one horse marker by inserting into a scantling several feet long short, thick teeth at the distance of the rows of corn and then attaching to the middle of it a pair of one horse thills to draw it. Every one of

For the retail price we will send by mail post paid, any book wanted.



A CORN MARKER.

the teeth makes a large scratch for the row. A form for a two horse marker is represented by the accompanying cut—also from *Country Gentleman*—which nearly explains itself. It is reversible, one side for narrow rows and the other for wider ones. M is a two inch plank, A and B the markers, S the tongue, P and T braces. In using markers, the ground should be previously made smooth and level, so that the marks may be distinct. In using a horse planter, these marks will be very useful in guiding it, the planting tubes being run in the marks and thus easily kept straight.

Painting Bee Hives.

Hives containing bees can now be painted on pleasant days with no inconvenience to the inmates. Mrs. Harrison says in *The Prairie Farmer*: The first story of our hives is painted white, and lead and oil are now in the honey house to give them another coat. The second story, or cap, is painted with venetian red and the cover white. The white paint is cooler than the red, as it does not draw the sun so much, and it is put where it is needed. Warmth is needed in the second story during the time of storing honey, to enable the bees to ripen the honey and manipulate the wax.

A Mossy Lawn.

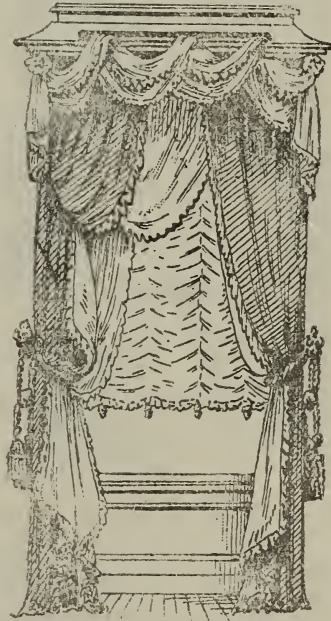
Orchard grass grows best in the shade, but it is not a good lawn grass, for the reason that it grows in bunches and does not cover the ground well when sown alone. Blue grass is the best single lawn grass and will endure a good deal of shade, but where there is so much shade as to cause moss to grow the best remedy will be to let in the sun by reducing the shade.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CURTAINS.

Some Interesting Observations from the Pen of "Roger Riordan."

From an article in *The Art Amateur*, signed "Roger Riordan," the following extracts and cuts are taken:

The absurdity of most of the fixed arrangements of curtains adopted by French decorators and their followers in other countries is as apparent as that of the old fashioned coiffures which were the pride and the torment of our great-grandmothers. The fashion of arranging the hair in tall structures, stiffened with paste and powder, and intended to last for several days or a week, has happily gone out, never to return; but the almost equally barbarous practice of permanently draping curtains and portieres, so that their folds become loaded with dust and they are precluded from rendering any service except as ornament, is still, unfortunately, in existence.

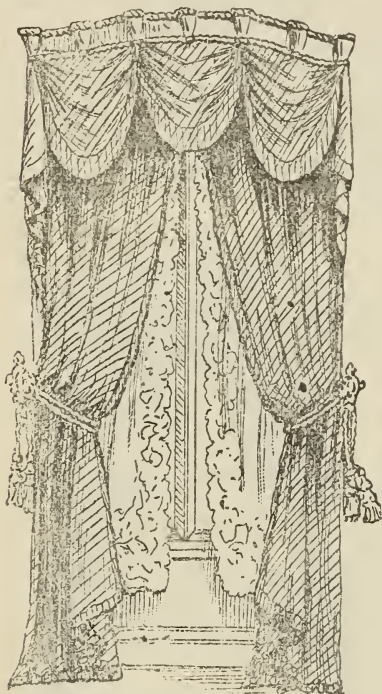


EXAMPLE I.

This ridiculous fashion leads to the introduction of curtains where none are needed and to their duplication where they are. It is easy to see, therefore, why it should be favored by upholsterers, but not so easy to imagine why housekeepers should suffer themselves to be ruled by it. There are several modes of tasteful arrangement of drapery, so simple that the most modest housewife need not fear that if once undone she may not have the skill to repeat them. Curtains should be so hung that they may be drawn close or apart, may be allowed to fall in

Take nothing which is not substantial and trustworthy in implements and fertilizers

Curtains should always be of use either as screens or to shut out unnecessary light or cold draughts. The most sensible way of hanging them is by means of small unobtrusive metal rings, strung on a metal or wooden rod, which need seldom be more than one inch in diameter. The chance of too much air blowing in between this rod and the top of the window frame is, if the window sashes are well hung and fastened, too small to be of any real account.



straight rods or be looped back as required, but should not be gathered up with stout cords and tassels at points out of reach or nailed in set shapes so that they cannot be shaken loose without the use of a ladder and a pair of nippers and the certainty of being covered with dust.

In general the wooden boxing, or so called window cornice, with its dependent lambrequin or valance may be dispensed with, saving much trouble from dust and dirt, and doing away with what is commonly a most disagreeable feature as well as most of the objectionable formal arrangements of drapery which distinguish modern French interiors. But, if continued in use from habit or for the sake of its comfortable appearance, the valance should be rather plain and not be developed so that it may look like an extra curtain intended for show only.

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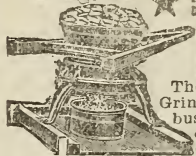
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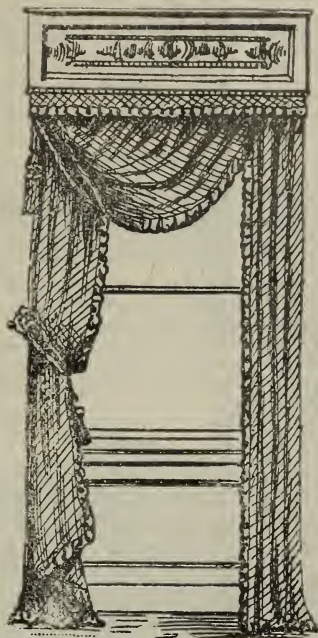
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EXAMPLE 3.

Herbaceous Grafting.

T. Bennett, of New Jersey, made recently some very interesting statements on herbaceous grafting, in *American Agriculturist*. He said:

Annuals, or herbaceous plants, belonging to the same genus or natural family, will adhere and grow on each other as readily as do woody plants. Thus, a cauliflower will grow on a cabbage, a tomato on a potato, or vice versa. The garden cucumber will grow on the wild vines of the same family which are sometimes used for covering arbors. And these grow to an extraordinary length, while the garden cucumber seldom exceeds six or eight feet. This knowledge of grafting annuals may be utilized and made profitable, especially when the potato is forced to ripen seed by engrafting or inarching on the tomato.

Cucumbers may be grown on a high trellis, or around the upper story windows of any building by training one of the wild cucumber vines—either *Sicyos angulatus*, the single seeded or star cucumber vine, or the *Echinocystes*, or wild balsam apple—either of which grows fifty or sixty feet in a single season up to the desired height. This is

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P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Peters & Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.

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E. & J. C. Williams, Nursery Stock, Grapes & Berries. Montclair, N. J.

Bush & Son & Meissner, Grape Vines. Bushberg, Mo.

Crosman Bros, Seeds & Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

W. D. Beatie, Fruits & Flowers, specially adapted to the South. Atlanta, Ga.

F. Barteldes, & Co. Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Ks.

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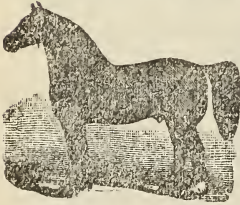
PIGS. PRIZE BERKSHIRE spring Pigs, etc., at GIVE AWAY prices on orders booked within 30 days. F. MORRIS, NORWAY, PA.

easily done by sowing cucumber seed of any of the garden varieties in a flower pot, and when the plant is six or eight inches high joining it to one of these wild vines when it has reached the desired height. Merely scraping the bark of each and tying them firmly together with any soft material is sufficient. They will unite in about ten or twelve days, or sooner, and produce fruits at a height to which the garden cucumber could never attain.

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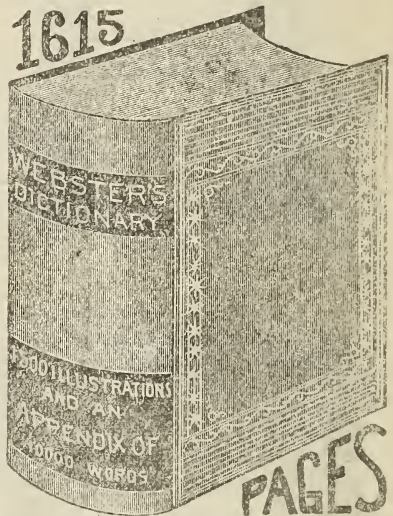
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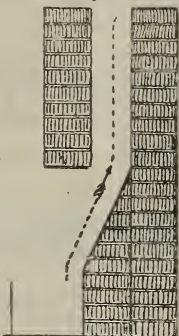
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How to Build a Brick Chimney.

In reply to the query, "How ought a brick chimney, thirty feet high, to be built to have the best possible draught?" Rural New Yorker gives the following information, which will be of service to many readers:

If this refers to the chimney of a dwelling house it may be replied simply that it should have a flue not smaller than 8 inches square for each separate fire; the flues should be straight or, if necessary to pass out of a direct, upward course, the deviation should be as small as possible. The flues should be made of the best hard brick; no soft brick should be used and the flue should be plastered smoothly all over the surface as it is carried up so as to leave an even surface without roughness or projections to impede the draught, cause irregular currents of air or gather soot.

If the chimney has fireplaces connected with it, these should have a contracted throat made in the form shown in the cut. There will be no downward currents caused by reflux of air in a chimney built in this way. If it refers to a single chimney, as for a furnace or a boiler, the chimney should taper outside gradually to the top; but the flue should widen a little as it goes up, not more than three inches, however, in thirty feet. This enables the cold air which rushes in above the fire to expand as it gets heated and makes a stronger draught below, which, of course, in all chimneys is a great advantage. The plastering of the flue in every chimney is indispensable, and, to prevent the plaster from cracking with the heat, cow dung is usually mixed with it, and it is well tempered before it is used.



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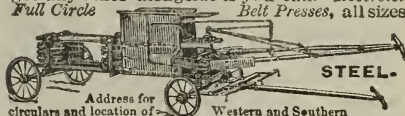
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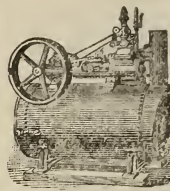
There is so much interest in irrigation, now that the surveys of Maj. Powell and the department reports prove that it is necessary in a third of our territory, that Colorado items are timely. Field and Farm, of that state, is enthusiastic over the increased product of corn and alfalfa. These two leading products must necessarily be utilized—reduced to money—and the farmer can find no better way than by feeding them to steers. Those who have not the cattle can buy them cheaply of those who have, and hazard but little risk of making it pay. At the present outlook there will be no fortunes in feeding, but if the farmer gets a fair price for his hay and grain product, with a trifle added for his time in feeding, he should be content. This can be done cheaply by good selection and judicious management.

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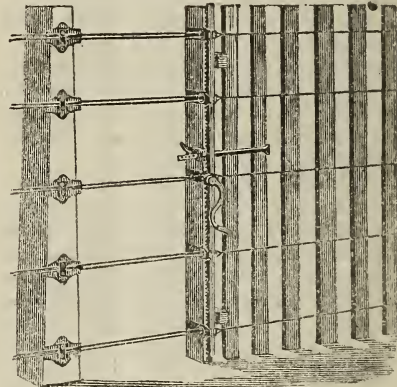
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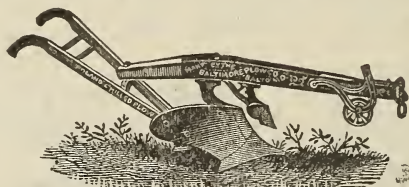
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